

# The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908

No. 41



Scene from "Fantana," the opening bill of the San Francisco Opera Company, commencing their engagement at the Edmonton Opera House next Monday

## NOTE AND COMMENT

The Saturday News is receiving an unusual share of attention from the Conservative press of the province these days. "While masquerading as an independent, there is no more hide-bound Crit journal in this province." This is the information which they tender to their readers. "Look at the amount of space it gives to the Ames charges," exclaims the Medicine Hat Times. Why shouldn't it give that amount of space to a subject which was arousing public interest? Quite as much space has been devoted to other questions, in which the opinions expressed on this page were in line with those of the Times.

A week ago we protested against such senseless abuse of political opponents as had been indulged in by the Strathcona Chronicle which compared three well-known Albertans to Bill Miner, Titus Oates, Judas Iscariot and some other celebrities. In reply, the Chronicle defends the comparison in the case of one of the men referred to, Mr. Stocks, on the ground that he wouldn't give it any advertising when it asked for some. And did this justify the comparison with Messrs. Miner, Oates and Iscariot? As for Mr. Marshall, the Chronicle says he had a very bad record in Ontario. If the Chronicle would make some definite charge against Mr. Marshall, it might be possible to make investigation with a view to determining whether he is a fit person or not to occupy a leading place in the politics of Alberta. But up to the present we have heard nothing but insinuations. That surely is not fair fighting. The Chronicle concludes its reply by the usual reference to the game which the Saturday News has been working on the reading public of the province.

As it is election time, we need hardly be surprised at the attitude which these contemporaries of ours are adopting. But there is nothing to justify the charge that we are breaking faith with our readers. The Saturday News has always said that it believes it to be the duty of every newspaper, which claims to be an organ of public opinion, to take a definite stand on political issues whenever they arise. The milk-and-water type of journalism that usually goes by the name of "independent" we have no use for. We desire to sacrifice the name altogether, if to retain it we have to be associated with newspapers of that class. During the three years that this paper has been in existence, it has never hedged on a

single public issue in which its readers had become keenly interested, and now when a general election comes along, it is not likely to hold back and fail to let them know where it stands. It is aware that there are many it will not carry with it in the position which it takes but it feels certain that, whether a reader agrees or disagrees, he will in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred respect it a great deal more than if it had adopted the easy course and stayed up on the fence.

While the course of the Dominion Government is by no means free from criticism and while we have no intention of retracting a single word that we have ever said to its detriment, we believe, taking a broad survey of its record and of the policy on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is appealing to the country, that it is fairly entitled to a renewal of the people's confidence. It is absurd to claim that the unexampled prosperity that the Dominion has enjoyed almost from the moment of its accession to power has been primarily due to its efforts. But it has contributed a very great deal to the progress that has been made. Its progressive immigration policy, the manner in which it has brought about the extension of railway facilities, the resistance which it has made to the demands of those who desired to increase our tariff burdens, and the general administration of its various departments have conducted to a very remarkable extent to the development of the country. As was said a week ago, the character of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has impressed itself most forcibly on everything that the government has done and it is because of our admiration for him as a man, for the thoroughly statesman-like qualities which he has displayed, for the great service which he has rendered in the cause of Canadian and Imperial unity, that we are most anxious to see him retain the reins of power.

This is the position of the Saturday News on the issue of the day, as it affects the country at large. In respect to the constituency in which this paper is published, we cannot see how anything can possibly be gained by the rejection of the member for Edmonton in the last House, Hon. Mr. Oliver. Coming to this country over a quarter of a century ago, serving it in humble and large capacities at all times with singular faithfulness and courage, no man is more entitled to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens in the responsible position to which he has been called in recent years. At Clover Bar on Monday evening he opened his campaign, with a most effective address, which gave the measure of the man. On

Friday he speaks to the people of Edmonton at the Thistle Rink. With what he has to say to them on that occasion the Saturday News expects to deal at some length in its next issue.

Since the government, having forced the railway companies to complete their selection of lands, threw open the odd-numbered sections on the first of the present month over one million acres have been entered for homesteading in Alberta and Saskatchewan. As most of this land is well situated enough to make extensive cultivation decidedly profitable from the first, it is quite safe to forecast that it will be responsible for a very largely increased acreage under crop in these two provinces next year. With an average measure of fortunate weather conditions, and with the large increase in immigration that the successful operations of the present season should bring about, the crop of 1909 should startle the world.

The recent death of a little girl following vaccination, to which reference was made a week ago, has started what promises to be a general discussion as to the merits of this system of prevention. It is a well-known fact that there is considerable divergence of scientific opinion on the subject. The weight of authority is, however, on the side of vaccination, and as long as remains so, municipalities should shape their health regulations in accordance with it. In what was said on this page a week ago no criticism was made of the policy of making vaccination compulsory. But what we did maintain was that if the city did adopt this policy it was imperative that those who underwent treatment at the public expense should be given as much care as if they were being treated by their own doctor. No vaccination should be done except by a fully qualified practitioner. Knowing the difficulties that arise under ordinary circumstances in carrying out a policy of compulsory vaccination, one would have expected the authorities to have taken every precaution to avoid the impression which this recent painful incident has created.

Edmonton is beginning to realize what a splendid asset it has in its fine broad main thoroughfare. A walk down Jasper Avenue these days cannot fail to stimulate anew any Edmontonian's pride in his city. The laying of the pavement, the removal of the poles from the sides of the street and the closing up of the spaces hitherto occupied by packing-box business establishments, now being replaced by substantial structures, have wrought wonders. In another month with the clang of the trolley car, the change from

trading post conditions will be complete.

The University of Alberta began its work this week with an attendance of some half a hundred pupils. That the new institutions has been given so excellent a start is a matter for general congratulation. There is every evidence that the staff is composed of educationists of exceptionally high standing and ability. The responsibility which has been placed upon them of doing the pioneer work in the cause of higher education in a province for which the future undoubtedly holds so much is no small one. We look to the University to occupy a large place in the development of the right kind of Alberta citizenship.

## The Coming Grain Festival.

Editor Saturday News:

Sir,—The directors of the Exhibition Association desire through the medium of your valuable columns to bring to the notice of Alberta farmers, and more especially those around Edmonton, the great importance of the forthcoming Grain Festival and Exhibition which is to be held at the Thistle Rink from October 12 to 17 inclusive.

Being the first exhibition of its kind and having for its main object the farmer's interest in grain and roots, the directors feel that the experiment is one that should strongly appeal to all classes of the farming industry, and they look forward to the co-operation of farmers and market gardeners to assist in making the exhibit both interesting and instructive, not only to those who visit Edmonton, but also to those away to whom your reports may bear genuine testimony as to the growing properties of the land in this great province, and thus insure far-reaching results in other parts of the continent.

It will be noted that the exhibition is not alone devoted to the products of the farmer, for there are several classes which will with advantage appeal to the wife and other branches of the family while school districts and individual school children have been so well catered for by the executive that even the smallest child may openly compete with his or her handwork.

CLASS I offers handsome prizes for school district exhibits, these including grains, threshed and in sheaf, grasses, vegetables, dairy products, flowers in pots (not greenhouse plants), school children's work, dressed poultry and eggs, artistic display, and miscellaneous. From this it may be surmised that each and every district will share equal chances of winning premier honors, for although one district may excel in one particular department it is

quite open for another to surpass in other directions.

INDIVIDUAL FARMER'S EXHIBITS will consist of grains, vegetables, dairy products, dressed poultry and eggs, artistic display, miscellaneous productions, and here again the prizes are well worth winning.

MARKET GARDENERS and those in the city have special classes allotted, while prizes are offered for individual vegetable products in addition to grains, grasses, and plants.

CLASS 8, which is devoted to domestic manufactures of the amateur order, will be of special interest to everyone, including as it does, the exhibition of such necessities as home-made bread, cakes, jams, pickles, wine and even soap.

In the next division are included drawing and composition, in which pupils from standard 1 to 8 may compete, while the next class is given up to ladies and girls' work of the most useful character, from crocheted work to the highest class of embroidery. The ladies have manifested much interest in this class, especially Mesdames Wilson, Braithwaite, Edmondson and Gallagher, who are also judges of this class, and it is confidently expected that a good competition will be the result.

Dairy products and dressed poultry should attract a large number of entries and prove of high interest, the same remark applying to class 12, which is devoted to photographs of the Exhibition itself taken either by amateur or professional.

The Canadian Northern Railway company have already intimated the pleasing fact that they will issue special rates for passengers to the city to all who hold duly signed certificates, and doubtless the same concession will be accorded by the C.P.R., so that visitors will be enabled to travel to the exhibition and home at a largely reduced fare.

From these few remarks it will be seen that everything possible has so far been done to make the exhibition interesting to exhibitor and spectator alike, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the efforts of the executive will receive every encouragement from the farmers in order that the exhibition may be repeated year by year and grow in proportion with the requirements of increase of population.

A diverting programme will be arranged for each evening, including vocal and instrumental music, lectures, exhibition of moving pictures, the reading of prize essays, etc.

For further information as to the exhibition, and application for prize lists and entry forms apply to the secretary, 44 Jasper Avenue West.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are yours,

Edmonton Exhibition Association, Ltd.

## At the Theatres.

The Allen Stock Company has played to large audiences this week at the Edmonton Opera House. For the three first nights Miss Vera Felton essayed Mrs. Leslie Carter's great role of "Zaza." It is a one character play. The whole burden well does she rise to her opportunities. In the scene where she confronts Dufresne's wife and child in their Paris home, one of the finest to be found in dramatic literature, she was superb. The work of some of the subordinate members of the cast was good, that of others inferior. What its character was, however, made little difference. Zaza herself is the whole play. The task was no small one for a young actress and the talent which she displayed should give assurance of an unusual career.

As to the drama itself, it is not the kind that I like to see encouraged. It is undoubtedly clever as everything with a Parisian origin is, but I don't welcome what I call a bad taste in the mouth. We are told time and again that we shouldn't mix up art and morality. That is a proposition I can't accept. If the moral effect of a play isn't good, its artistic qualities cannot serve as an excuse for its production. What I object to in "Zaza" is that it throws a glamour over a condition of life, which there is a crying need of painting in its true colors.

For the last three nights of the week a decided change of bill is being presented, the ever-popular "Little Lord Fauntleroy" being given in a most enjoyable production.

At the Dominion the first of the week, the Jeanne Russell Company put on another recent New York success, "The Wolf." As the scenes are laid in this part of Canada and the play revolves around the work of the Hudson's Bay Company it attracted unusual interest. An American surveyor, William Macdonald, comes with a girl from one of the Indian settlements, Hilda McTavish, and they are pursued by Jules Baubrien, a young French Canadian. The three roles are in the hands respectively of Mr. Hall, Miss Russell, and Mr. Ray Brandon, all of whom did full justice to their parts. For the last three nights "In a Woman's Power" is being given.

An important epoch in the progress of theatricals in Edmonton is always marked by the arrival of any worthy company presenting something that has never been offered here before. The San Francisco Opera Company opening an engagement at the Edmonton Opera House on Monday night next, is billed for a week and from the opening play "Fantana" they offer something better than we have hitherto had in the line of musical comedy or comic opera.

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## Music and Drama

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

Much light is thrown on the character of Sir Henry Irving by Walter Herries Pollock in his recently published book, "Impressions of Sir Henry Irving." Commenting on this volume, The Times says: "Mr. Pollock himself throws light directly on what we regard as the principal shortcoming of a not uninteresting book. He writes: 'A good deal has at all times been, and always will be, said and written as to the hard fate of the great actor, in that there is no enduring record of his genius. It might be answered that the fame, to take two instances, of Roscius and of Garrick are inconsistent replies to this assertion.' They are not replies to it at all; any more than the fame of Jubal and of Apelles are enduring records of their music and painting. The greatest difficulty in the way of all who would study the history of acting—an important matter, perhaps, but still not without its interest as an illustration of intellectual advance or decline—is that they cannot study it at first hand, but are bound to trust to the impressions left upon other minds. Even were such material plentiful, the work of reconstructing a single actor would be more difficult than that of reconstructing a forgotten civilization, which has left no literature, from its poetry and the foundations of its buildings. And, unsatisfactory as the best of such material must be, it is the lack of it which makes theatrical history the dusty and uninteresting feeding that it is; while any scraps of serious criticism left by a Gibber, a Hazlitt or a Lewes are snapped up eagerly, for want of the original art."

Mr. Pollock was for years a devoted admirer of Sir Henry Irving, and at the same time a cool critic of his achievement. In this book he tells not a little of a matter which Irving's biographers have hitherto left mainly out of account—his acting. The book is the best yet published in the field. But future generations will undoubtedly complain that Mr. Pollock has not told them nearly enough. He has, in fact, fallen into the old mistake of writing for those who have seen the performances he mentions, instead of following the plain path of duty to his friend and to posterity and writing for those who can never see them. It is interesting to learn that "between Irving's arrival at the theatre to dress and the rise of the curtain on the first of 'King Lear,' he decided to play the part in an entirely different way from that in which he had rehearsed it. Posterity will remark that that is all very well, but how did he rehearse it, and how did he play it? And the twenty-first century historian of the stage, after searching laboriously for Irving the actor as for any of his predecessors, will remark in a footnote that Mr. Pollock's book is especially tantalizing, because it does so much in the way of reconstruction that with more system and more thoroughness it might have become a document of the greatest value."

With Irving, the man, we fare better, though here again we have "impressions" rather than an impression as must put things together for ourselves. The characteristic that emerges most prominently, perhaps, is the simplicity that was proof against the adulation lavished on his "great intellect" and his "commanding personality." Between them, two stories in this book express it clearly. One is that Irving's child-like little crush on Jenny Lind, and the other is that of his jealousy and disappointment when his cat showed signs of "taking to" Mr. Pollock. The other is his remark on his "great intellect" which was changed to a "whole view of life." On long runs, on the degree to which Irving owed to what he supposed that "they" (the public) would expect of him, and on the old question of the actor's dual personality, Mr. Pollock has interesting things to say and good stories to tell. What would the great actor's more earnest followers have felt had they known that one night, as he smothered Desdemona, he asked her mother what was going to have for supper?

### THE CHARACTER OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Speaking before the members of Grace Church in Winnipeg, a well-known musician of that city, Mr. B. C. Turner, delivered an address on church music, which tells so many plain and wholesome truths that need to be impressed that it is well worth recording in full. Mr. Turner spoke as follows: "I am here to-night at the invitation of your pastor. I accepted that invitation not because I wish to speak—not because I find the task an easy one, but because this is the very first opportunity for years in which one in authority and in close touch with the musical service is permitted to express his views of the work before a representative gathering of the church. And I bring you no words of self-congratulation, I bring no words of compliments. You who listen to the work of the choir from Sunday

to Sunday know that there is much to be praised and much to be criticized.

I want to strike a deeper note, and get at the spirit of the thing—to find out, if possible, the real value of the musical service in our church, and I have come to this social gathering tonight to utter a warning. I have come to charge you (I speak of the church as a whole and of Grace Church only as a fractional part of it). I have come to charge you with dereliction to duty. I have come to tell you that in my opinion one of the best of the musical work of the church is wrong; and, in general, directly opposed to the spirit of Christ, the great Head of the church.

In saying this I am prepared to find myself criticized, disliked and abused; but the candle has been burned to the socket and I am weary. The thoughts of the last five years must crystallize into the next five minutes. I have no time for details nor (legendary argument I must simply attempt to suggest as briefly as possible my meaning. I have for years listened to your complaints and comments upon the work of the choir, and, for the most part, what do I find? "I enjoyed your anthem." "I approve of this." "I don't agree with that." "I didn't like your soloist this morning." The everlasting "It" must be pleased at all costs. You pay your money to keep up a choir; what for? To be pleased, to be entertained; a kind of mollifying ointment to cover the wounds made by the preacher of truth.

What is the dominant note? Outside show, the spectacular, the striking. The keynote is selfishness. "Oh, but," you say, "we are not as bad as that." I know you are not. I am speaking broadly, not individually.

Once a good man grasped my hand, and without a spoken word I knew that our music that day had lifted him somehow out of himself. Once a lady for me that our music in some way, she could not tell how, had lifted a cloud of doubt which, until then, she could not reason away.

For these things I would work. For such things I would live. But for all the money you pay and for all the hollow praise you lavish upon us I care not one jot.

Let me say right here that the soloist who sings for money only is a menace and a snare to the church service. He may be the finest soloist in town, but he has no place in the church.

Your soloists may accept money for their services, just as your preacher takes money for his; but he lives this to be right and fair. But the service he renders, if he be of the right stamp, and the sacrifices he makes, are not purchasable with gold.

"But," I hear some one say, "we want less of your high class music and more of the devotional, popular—give us more gospel hymns." From my seat in the choir I have watched the alert eagerness with which the congregation picks up the "Glorious Song." We have sung it several times at your request, just to please you.

You have often noted the innate selfishness of the infant child. Everyone about the house exists for but one reason—to gratify the wishes of the little one. And the "Glorious Song" is the song of the infant Christian.

Think below the surface. "Oh! that will be glory for ME, Glory for ME, glory for ME."

Wrap the mantle of selfishness closer about you and sing on! It would crowd out neighbors out of heaven itself if there were not room for all.

A running sore of spiritual selfishness anointed with gospel salve! But listen again!

"Nearer, my God, to THEE, Nearer to THEE; E'en though it be a cross That I must bear, Still all my longing shall be, Nearer, my God, to THEE, Nearer to THEE."

I fancy that in that hymn the singer has forgotten sun, moon and stars, she has forgotten heaven and hell; has forgotten herself, and has found rest in the great heart of God. You want more gospel hymns you say? What are they for? Generally speaking, a song of the day, a popular song, a bit of catchy melody, easily learned and easily forgotten, having their place no doubt in revival services and social gatherings, but not worthy to be compared with the great devotional hymns and anthems of the church.

The Wagner music dramas—the great oratorios of a century ago, have never lost their hold upon the people, but gain in strength year by year, and you can hardly remember even the name of the new gospel song book you bought five years ago. I wonder why?

But I have criticized enough.

(Continued on page 5.)

## Why the Peace River Country Strikes the Imagination.

Peace River occupies the imaginations of westerners these days. The double lure of the Peace is gold—the gold of grain and the gold of the mint. Almost every second man anywhere in Canada nowadays knows that the Peace River Valley—so-called—is able to grow grain hundreds of miles north of Edmonton. A priest now on his way to Rome tells of an abundant harvest in that country this year. Flour is being grown at Vermilion. This of course is old information. But it is the basis of much else; the dribbling in last year of hundreds of prospectors eager to stake claims ahead of the railway; those who in Peace Coulee and the Grande Prairie are shacking and cropping and waiting for the road and the market and the settlement. The last west they call it; and thirty United States land buyers already write to know where in that valley land may be bought. To quote Prof. Macoun, who went up there thirty years ago, speaking of the country between Dunvegan and Fort St. John, a distance of 120 miles: "It would be folly to attempt to depict the appearance of the country, as it was so utterly beyond what I ever saw before that I dare hardly make use of a truthful word to describe it. Mr. Selwyn, who made an excursion ten miles to the northwest, reports a very luxuriant vegetation where he was much greater than he ever saw at Edmonton or anywhere in the Saskatchewan country." Four causes for the exceptional productivity of the region are: Natural fertility of the soil; decreased elevation of the country, for the whole surface of the continent east of the Rockies has a slope to the north from the plateau of Dakota and Montana; long hours of sunshine; ample rainfall.

But the pure gold is the newest sensation and the most powerful lodestone to the romantic. Those there are who say that the Peace River gold is as famous as that of the Klondike. Both east and west of the Rockies prospectors are outfitting. Last year a well-known Edmontonian went in and located mines. He is confirmed in the gold field; enthusiastic; already has a mining and milling plant in view and will soon start a mine. The Peace. Yes, the lure of the Peace is big and it is old; a generation now since that marvellously beautiful Peace River placed gold in the West. Years and years Edmonton has been telling of flour gold in the Smoky and other rivers tributary to the Peace; and somewhere at the head waters in the quartz. And from Cariboo a thousand men trekked to the Peace years ago when Dewdney, then a miner, blazed the trail, what was then steamers, portages and pack; even a steamer was portaged to St. Stewart's Lake. Perhaps the furor of those years was not repeated. But there is a Peace River movement of a different character that promises to reanimate a lot of people who had begun to think that the big rushes of new things were over in this part of the world. Already a legal party under direction from the Attorney-General's department at Edmonton and going in that country so long in the land where up to the present all the justice has been dispensed by the Northwest Mounted Police.

Already the settler has a grievance. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, whose name is nothing if not Canadian—who has been forty years in that northland, gives his views to a prospector who has just returned from the Peace. He alludes to the railway activity regarding the Peace; to the settlers already there in advance of the railway; but is able to market their produce. What they need, he says, is water communication with points north. And going in that country so long in the land where up to the present all the justice has been dispensed by the Northwest Mounted Police.

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that the day will come  
that the day will come  
that the day will come

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Edmonton, the capital city, and Strathcona the university city, are called the Twin Cities of Central Alberta, the Saskatchewan river dividing the two.

The population is about 25,000. Edmonton, 20,000; Strathcona, 5,000. A beautiful view of the river is obtained from either city.

The surrounding country is lightly wooded and has a park-like appearance. It is far more beautiful to the eye than the prairie land. This city is not only strong as a commercial, railway and agricultural centre; but it is so situated as to make it the distributing point for the whole province. The distributing points are from the three railways: the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The distance from Calgary is 200 miles and from Winnipeg 805 miles. The high altitude (2185 feet above the sea level) together with the dry atmosphere makes the air of the cities extremely bracing and healthy. The summers of the Twin City district are ideal, having eighteen hours of sunshine at mid-summer. The rain, although plentiful, is not excessive. All these advantages, together with the richness of the soil, makes this district a marvel with regard to the rapid growth of vegetation.

The educational advantages are unsurpassed in Western Canada in efficiency and general equipment. There are three large colleges and eleven public schools. A collegiate institution is being erected at the cost of \$100,000. The University (being erected in Strathcona) will cost when complete \$1,150,000.

The Parliament buildings, now under construction, will cost \$1,250,000. The last named is on the one bank of the North Saskatchewan river; while the University is on the other.

A new post office and court house are also being erected. The churches of all denominations have exceedingly handsome buildings. The street railway, when completed, will be nine miles long. This will enable people to travel from Norwood to Strathcona in quite a short space of time.

The resources are great and various. Coal mining is fast growing to be an important industry. Some twenty-six mines now being in operation. Thousands of tons of coal are shipped annually. Gold washing has been a success since 1865. Natural gas has been discovered. Oil has been found in certain parts of the district.

Among the most important manufacturing industries in the Twin Cities are: The saw mills, brickworks, flour mills, packing plants, breweries, sash and door factories, iron foundries, grain elevators, cement block and tile works, raw fur trading.

There are some 30 wholesale houses and 13 chartered banks. The cities own their own electric light, power, water, telephone and street railway systems. The telephone is the up-to-date automatic system (Strowger's).

With the great natural advantages, the vast resources lying within the tributary territories, competing railways, and the intelligence and enterprise of the citizens, it will not be unreasonable to say that the Twin Cities in the near future will be among the largest in Canada, and also will rank among the great commercial and educational centres of Canada.

The citizens are men of experience and capital; therefore development will be brought about by their industry, energy and enterprise. Particular attention is called to the houses herein mentioned as being as the heading indicates representative ones in their special fields of endeavor.

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ARCHITECT.

Rooms 20 and 21, Wize Block,  
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Undivided Profits - \$127,156.41

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Edmonton Branch:

E. C. Pardee, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital Authorized - \$10,000,000.00  
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Savings Department.

Interest Allowed on Deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

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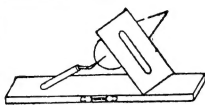
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This firm has succeeded W. H. Gardiner in the building business; they are practical men having much experience in this line, and all work entrusted to them will have their personal supervision and pushed to completion as fast as possible and consistent with good work.

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Goods Delivered to all parts of the city.

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25 Rooms with Bath.

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The most modern Hotel in the West.

Edmonton, Alta.

The Windsor Hotel under same management.

Rates: \$2.50 per day.

25 Sample Rooms

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The Leading Commercial Hotel in the West.

The Alberta Hotel under same Management  
Edmonton - Alberta.

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The Hotel Cecil meets all trains  
The Hotel Cecil Co. Ltd., Prop.  
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A GOOD ALL ROUND HOTEL.  
Edmonton, Alberta.

First Class Sample Rooms in Connection.

Rates: \$2.50 per day.

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Table supplied with the best the market affords.

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Real Estate Broker

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REALTY, COMMISSION & INSURANCE.

Estates Managed.

Office: McDougall Ave.

Edmonton, Alta.



## Home and Society.

(Continued from page 8)

imagined Milady had fairly reached the zenith of ultra smartness. One looks back with a feeling of satisfaction at the frocks she then fashioned for us, the hats she turned out, the little frills and furbelows she set the seal of her approval upon. And then one glances yet again at the display the Acme Co. have gathered together for this year, and doing so, the realization comes, that with each season the wily woman, who sets the vogue for us, has an apparently endless number of still more telling trump cards up her sleeve, and that so she will continue to have, until in very weariness we will go back to the costume our Mother Eve affected when she queneed it alone in the Garden of Eden.

Seriously, without a personal visit to this up-to-date shop, it is impossible to give any but the most inadequate idea of how attractive the new goods are. I might write on for a week and tell of the modish tailored suits, trimmed with the latest contrasting braid facing, and long-tailed effects, and yet convey not one eighth of their effectiveness, when seen on one of the model figures. I could lay stress on the softness and richness of the materials employed, the mannish cut of them, the care employed in their finishing, and still you would conjure up only a general idea of suits in the abstract. To appreciate them it is necessary to see for yourself. To try the effect of color on your own figure—the lovely browns so stunning for those of a blonde type, the rich greens and greys, so vastly becoming to those of a brunette coloring—the blacks, always and equally good for all. So large and varied is the assortment, that every shape and size and complexion would seem to have been held in mind in their purchase.

And then the hats. Quite frankly I had looked for them to be perfect frights this season. The fashion papers forecasting what was to obtain, were positively misleading so far as they were concerned. In reality they are lovely. Lovely shadings, exquisite materials and of such a variety of line and shape as to suit any head. Even gazing in at the window display in this shop of fashion, every woman seemed able to select "a perfect love of a hat" that was surely destined for her own particular head.

In the south window are some of the most exquisite models. One French creation is a suit with a back under brim and a sweep of coque's plumes at the side, caught with quaint little jewelled ornaments, was a distraction. Another in navy blue, with grey wings and silver Persian braid, struck me as particularly artistic and so wearable. Those in the green shades are unusually lovely. One in a combination of elephant greys and greens, in the front show case at the door, would make any woman attractive. The hat itself is grey, the shawl of elusive grey that defies description. The crown is composed of marabout feathers and its sole adornments are wings in green and topaz caught with green cushion ornaments.

Another in the millinery department upstairs is in grey and cerise shades. A small picture shape, the crown composed of cerise and grey rosettes of elephant grey and cerise velvet, intermixed with magnificent roses in the same colorings and green foliage.

The black picture shapes are many of them superb. And so one might write on indefinitely.

There are ready-to-wears that are the quintessence of modish smartness, and dress hats that would be the making of a gown. Next week Mr. Ludwig, the manager of the Acme Co.'s stores, tells me he expects his American lingerie waists, some stunning evening gowns in satin and other fashionable materials, a few Directoire models, a varied assortment of modish woolen house frocks, and some of the very latest samples in the sheath skirt effects.

A word as to the furs and I have done.

Furs for dress occasions and others for ordinary serviceable wear, all of the latest cut and fashion. One set of pointed fox is worthy of attention. The stole is formed of two complete skins, the heads forming a cape collar in the back, and the body and tail of the animal forming effects in front. The claws and feet have been left au naturel, and only some heavy silk cord is used as a finish. The muff is composed of one magnificent skin, whose beauty needs not to be seen to be admired. The set is lined with black chiffon and lined with black and comes, I think, at \$165.

Again some new designs in mink are admirable. One chic set for smart occasions is made of carefully selected skins combined with falks of cream lace, and fairly reeks of Paris and those wonderfully gowned women who lead the world in modishness.

The beauty indeed of all of the fur garments is something to comment on. The choiceness of the fur and the manner of its fashioning are above reproach.

As I came downstairs I noticed in the large show-case at the entrance to the millinery department, a handsome opera cloak model of rich-colored yellow, the high Napoleonic

collar of shirred velvet ending in long string ties, finished with silk tassels, the trimmings of peach sashie braiding on a white silk ground.

Since Mr. Ludwig has taken charge of this up-to-date store, he has revolutionized every department, and he has secured the means of the world to obtain the best goods available. Everything is now running like clock-work, and to-day there is no more fashionable shop west of Winnipeg than the Acme Co.'s departmental stores at the corner of Jasper and Second street.

Mrs. Guy Marriott of Strathcona will hold her post nuptial reception on Saturday of next week.

*Peray*

A great deal of fancy work is being done this year with Berlin Wool. We saw a fine assortment at Little's Stationery Store.

## Music and Drama.

(Continued from page 3)

Let me briefly construct. To do so I take my stand upon the words: "It is written, My house shall be called a house of prayer."

To put it concisely our musical structure must rest upon this one foundation—DEVOTION, praise to God.

Considered from that standpoint it is possible for you to dismiss a soloist because he doesn't tickle your fancy? It is possible for you to engage a soloist who is out of sympathy with the words he utters or the spirit of the service?

Think deeply and think again. Is it possible from this standpoint for your music committee to deal with singers in the cold-blooded fashion of a soulless corporation? "Solo singing don't please me. One month's notice. Get out."

I have a case in point. A young and promising singer was run down in health; sadly unsatisfactory singing badly every Sunday. Music committee decided to dismiss him. He regained his health and his voice. Another church a block away paid him double the salary he had been formerly receiving.

Music committee said "Come back." He failed to respond. They appointed a special committee, offered more money, and what was his answer? "I like your service, but I am a man. I am not a machine. I ground out solos for you once—so much a solo. The atmosphere is clearer where I am now. I can sing better here. I don't need your money. I will stay where I am."

Let me suggest one thing more and I have done. I have tried for two years to have a fund created which might be used in our choir work to assist young singers of talent to develop their talent for the benefit of the choir.

I know of nothing which would strengthen the chorus of the church so much as this, and I am at once confronted with the objection, "We can't see any direct benefit to the church."

So your grandfathers urged when somebody tried to get them to give money to send their young preachers to college. They said, "The young men can talk well enough; what do they need of books and pen?"

And you—some of you—I believe, till that a screechy, twangy, uneducated voice is as acceptable to God as the highly cultured one, provided the heart is equally sound. I am not the judge of these matters, nor did I write the parable of the talents.

I have thrown my shaft. I have aimed at no human heart, but if I have succeeded in ever so small a way in drawing blood from the devil of selfishness which stalks proudly among us I shall be satisfied.

## THEY WILL ARRIVE SUNDAY.

The San Francisco Opera Company coming to open on Monday night. The members of an big organization such as the San Francisco Opera Company are usually very clever people. They come to the citizens with us for a whole week, and no doubt they are acquainted with the town people.

To all who tread the boards—especially operate artists—there attaches a peculiar interest to a wide circle. It is partly good fellowship, partly mercenary and partly the result of inborn curiosity. The theatre goes into an extra glow of light and auditorium and hears a good opera feels a certain curiosity to see how the leading lady looks with her own hair, and the comedian has really such an extraordinarily exaggerated nose, or if it is the result of nose putty—how the little Venus who stood second from the end in this or that chorus appears when the abbreviated skirts have been replaced by conventional garb, and that challenge of saucy color about her liquid eyes has been wiped off with a bit of rag and drastic vaseline. With the foolish perversity which is common to the generality of mankind he stands near the theatre door to do the second hand act, and may be enjoying for the next evening. It is more than probable too, that



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We sell the purest and most wholesome chocolates made. \*Our stock is always fresh because we order often and keep same well assorted. \*A box of our chocolates always proves a pleasing gift.

Come in and look at our

Satsuma and Cloisonne

THE FAMOUS JAPANESE WARE. Nothing more suitable and pleasing as a Xmas gift.

Geo. H. Graydon, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King Edward Pharmacy

he fancies himself a masher and would "catch on" to some of the fair ones for a petit supper after the opera is over. It may be remarked parenthetically that he usually gets left in this latter achievement. There is another class that is always desirous to meet the opera folk when they make an extended tour. It is composed of the "good fellows." Those who love a pleasant evening where there is life and mirth and song, who enjoy the balmy atmosphere of Bohemia, which it is so hard to find in an interior city. These are always welcome acquaintances to the actor. He realizes that they want to know him for himself, that they have no ulterior motives, are sincere in the pleasure that they express, at the glimpses of life behind the scenes that chats with him can give. As a class professional people are fun-loving, hard-working enthusiasts. They are pleasant people to meet because as a rule they are frank and generous. They have more charity than almost any other set of people, and are always ready to say a good thing of a fellow rather than an unkind.

A handshake to the members of the San Francisco Opera Company, and a welcome to Edmontonton. They not only want to be pleased, but they want to please you. They open on Monday night.

## THE WISE FARMER WILL WAIT.

The wise farmer will wait. That is the opinion and the advice of Professor Elliott, head of the Department of Agriculture at Washington State College, regarding the latest wheat monstrosity. Away in Idaho, famous for mining and agriculture, sprinkled with a little lawlessness, a farmer claims to have discovered what, a perfect prodigy in the agricultural family. It will yield 222 bushels to the acre of Number One Hard, so the story goes. A name was soon given it—Alaska wheat. With much judicious advertising it sold as high as twenty dollars per bushel.

The farmer's imagination is seldom tickled with agricultural get-rich-quick schemes. You may tell him in vain of boasts you have heard or seen, that will grow as big as the giraffe's neck and provide enough sugar to sweeten the whole town's teeth. He turns away from your story for a good reason. He knows what you are. With mining schemes, it is different. Bring forward an assertion that from a hole, ore has been taken assaying fabulous wealth. Arrange a statement of dividends paid by the really rich mines of the country. Say something of the properties which immediately adjoin the bonanza. And the best suspiciousness immediately gives place to mineral confidence. That is because the farmer knows a beet when he sees it; but ore and agriculture are not of the same family.

It is thus the more remarkable that a large sale of Alaska wheat should have been effected. The seed was advertised to grow in any climate; hail and frost mattered little. Alaska wheat was proof against the whims of the elements. The discoverer of this stuff stood on like the inventors of old. Finally, after planting seven pounds in the spring of 1901, 1,555 pounds were brought forth, or 222 times the original sowing. And it is all graded Number One Hard. The Canadian grower has bitten the bait with the rest. Much Alaska wheat has found its way across the border from Idaho. The Alaska brand was to have revolutionized wheat growing in the United States; probably if results and advertisements permitted in Canada also. This particular wheat is said to have one single central head, around which are nine other shorter heads. Professor Elliott, quoted above, says he knows of a seven-headed variety, grown exten-

sively twenty years ago. It yielded no better than other common varieties. He has visited some of the fields of the so-called Alaska wheat, which are located in Whitman and Latah Counties. The wheat, he says, was studied while growing and ripening in the field and a large selection of heads taken for closer study in the laboratory. These tracts of wheat were badly mixed with other varieties, among which were found little club Winter fife, red Russian and Wolf's hybrid. Fully twenty five per cent of the growing wheat was not Alaska, and any one purchasing such for seed would have a sorry mixture. He also examined two other varieties grown by farmers in the vicinity and claimed to be new discoveries. Placed side by side it is impossible to distinguish the samples from the three fields apart, and they are apparently of common origin.

The plants of this variety are inclined to grow tall and have good foliage. By nature it is a spring wheat, but under favorable winter conditions it may, like many other spring varieties, succeed when sown in the fall. It stools sparingly and will not occupy the ground as will little club or red Russian. The heads are large, since they are composed of a cluster of smaller heads springing from a common stem, and, as they ripen, their weight causes the stems to droop heavily. In fact, the very size of the heads is a most serious objection to the variety, as it cannot stand erect and in spite of a fairly stiff straw is sure to lodge badly. The heads are not uniform in character.

As is well known, says Professor Elliott, not only the Emmers, but also the Poulard and Durum wheats show composite forms quite frequently, and the evidence is strong that the so-called Alaska wheat is in reality a composite Emmar. When it is recalled that nowhere are the Emmers considered valuable for milling purposes, and have not gained favor as stock feeds among the farmers of America, the value of this wonderful new wheat of fairly tale origin may well be questioned.

Years ago the famous scientist, Sir John Lawes, said that if man should leave the earth, wheat would follow him in three years. It is a plant that cannot grow without cultivation, and is never found growing wild, even in the balmy climate of Alaska. In all the history of the world's wheat the highest recorded yields barely exceed 100 bushels, and the claims of the promoters of Alaska of 222 bushels an acre are little short of preposterous. The fields examined by Professor Elliott were not over 95, although doubtless better results could have been secured. The claims that it will grade with No. 1 are based only on a laboratory test. The millers have yet to speak. Scores of Poulard and Durum varieties will show equally as good gluten tests.

So the wise farmer will wait—Toronto Monetary Times.

A. E. Hopkins

WHOLESALE

Wine and Spirit Merchant

Special attention given to Family Trade

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by paying for it by the month instead of paying rent to someone else. After you have paid rent for ten years, what have you to show for it? Nothing but your receipts. If you would pay that same amount on your own home you would soon own it and have it paid for. For

\$200 Cash

we will furnish you a lot and build you a house to your own order, and you may pay the balance the same as rent.

Come in and see our plans and possibly we could assist you to a home of your own.

L. L. Pearce

248 Jasper Ave., E.

## Women's Personal Wear

What you want is good work at a reasonable price.

Our work is second to none and better than the most—probably much better than you have been getting.

As to price, we will give you our superior work at a price not higher than you have been paying, and likely less.

Come along now and make a bargain for the winter.

This offer may not be open long.

NOVA SCOTIA LAUNDRY

PHONE 1777

838 FIRST ST., EDMONTON

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Frank Yeates and C. Henningsen, carried on in the name of the Royal Tailoring and Pantorium Co., having this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by C. Henningsen, at 406 Fraser Ave., who will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts. FRANK YEATES, C. HENNINGSEN, Edmontonton, September 14, 1908.

Potter &amp; McDougall CITY TRANSFER CO.

Business transferred to any part of the city. Housed and all kinds. High Class Seals, Floor, Feed and Poultry Supplies. Phone 1414





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And Return  
**\$32.70**

Tickets on sale SEPT. 28th to OCT. 7th. Final return limit OCT. 31st.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES

**New Westminster**  
OR  
**Vancouver**  
**\$27.00**

Selling dates, Sept. 26th to Oct. 2nd. Final return limit, October 7th.

Corresponding low rates from intermediate points. Apply to local ticket office for berth reservations, etc.

R. C. PICKELL,  
City Ticket Agent,  
Edmonton, Alta.

J. E. PROCTOR,  
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Calgary, Alta.



### IN MEMORIAM.

"One of those who stayed at home" contributes the following:

The battle of the golfers, Between the rival towns, Was fought in fair Alberta, A war of many rounds.

The fight was for the ashes, Sifted through fire and flame, Often have they been fought for. Oft will they be again.

Fierce and long was the struggle, Nerved was each hand and eye, Every man while it lasted, Vowed but to do or die.

Like to the Spartan mother, It or on it she said, So we went forth, our sextet, But they were brought home dead.

Winds from the Arctic Circle, Shrieked through the aspen trees, Sifted and fighting Chastell, Sob o'er their grave a breeze.

Over them place white marble, Carve it with care and trace, Deep on its even surface, "Requiescat in Pace."

### EULOGY.

Here's to the heroes of Empire, Souls to all honour due, Lost they so well, that the winners, Wished they were losers too.

These are the names of the fighters, Cobbett, De Pass and Bell, Supple from Seona's city, Stumpy and fighting Chastell.

Pray that the Fates may send us, More of such breed as these, Clean in all sport or pastime, Their motto "Noblesse Oblige."

### TO THE LADIES.

What shall be said of the Ladies, Who fought a wordless strife, Save that their play won praises, From ladies whose eyes they wiped.

Twain went forth to the battle, Twain returned home again, Twain of opposing ladies, Were brought to their knees in shame.

These are they of the fair sex, Misses Matheson and Brown, Who came home crowned with laurels, From the far southern town.

All hail most worthy victors, Chant we a hymn sweet, March we to greet the conquerors, Honor to whom 'tis meet.

The golf tournament at Calgary resulted in the retention of the championship by the club of that city, Mr. C. W. Hague showing himself the king pin of what is a very strong playing aggregation. On the other hand Miss Brown brought the ladies' championship to Edmonton. Apart from Miss Brown's play, the results show the decided superiority of the players of the southern city. Dr. Cobbett, Edmonton's scratch man, went down before Gervan, who defeated him here last year, in the first round by 3 up and two to play. Gervan in the next round was disposed of by Downey, the score standing 2 up and one to play, the same score by which Downey was disposed of by Hague, Messrs Chastell and Bell stayed the longest in the game of any of the Edmonton representatives. Chastell is deserving of particular credit for the fine showing made against Hague, who won by 2 up and one to play. Bell went down by 7 up and one to play, and Shaw, the final between Hague and Shaw, 36 holes, was played on Monday and was followed with keen interest. Hague won at the 35th hole, being three up.

Miss Brown in defeating Mrs. Clark, last year's champion, broke the record for the club, making the 18 holes in 104, a remarkably good showing considering the fact that she was playing on strange ground. The final she won from Miss Matheson, who had defeated Miss Pinkham, by 4 up and 2 to play. Calgary is already talking of sending a team equal to all the project goes through, there is little doubt about the excellent showing that will be made.

The effect of this year's tournament at Calgary and last year's at Edmonton has been to arouse very much keener interest in the game. Alberta promises to become a large factor in the golf of the Dominion. Players in this province have an advantage over those in the other parts of the Dominion, on account of the lengthy playing season. Ordinarily there is so little snow that golf can be played well into the winter. Indeed last year at Calgary it, from a hardy standpoint, at all. Those who believe Alberta lies somewhere near the North Pole may

find it difficult to believe this but it is a fact nevertheless.

The proposed new rules of golf, which have created much discussion during the last few months, came up for consideration at an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, held a few days since at St. Andrews under the chairmanship of Lord Stair. This meeting was arranged so that amendments to the draft rules drawn up by the rules of golf committee, could be proposed before the formal acceptance of the code at the usual half-yearly business meeting of the club on September 29.

One of the most important recommendations of the committee was that the penalty for "out of bounds" should be loss of both stroke and distance, and to this the meeting agreed. Both John Graham, Jr., the Scottish international golfer, and A. C. Palmer, the well-known Birmingham player, had given notice of amendments to the effect that the penalty should be the same as in the past, namely, loss of distance only. The view found considerable favor among golfers, because it was felt that an increase of punishment would lead to ultra careful play when there was a chance of a competitor hitting a ball out of bounds; but the argument of the committee that a ball struck out of bounds ought to be as heavily penalized as a ball lost or lying unplayable on the course, met with the meeting's approval. If the rule is accepted on September 29, as no doubt it will be, it will lead to an appreciable heightening of scores on some courses. When Harry Vardon made his record of 72 at Hoylake in the open championship of 1902 he drove twice out of bounds at the first hole. He did precisely the same thing at Prestwick this year.

An important amendment was that of J. T. Inglis: "If a ball on the putting green be in casual water, or, if there be casual water between it and the hole, the ball may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand either directly behind the spot where the ball lay in water, or in the nearest position which affords a put to the hole without water intervening; but such position must not be nearer to the hole than the spot from which the ball was lifted." This also was accepted. The committee themselves proposed in 1904 a rule to the same effect as the above, but it was rejected.

The committee recommended that the lost ball penalty should be the same in both match and medal play. This official announcement presumably means that the penalty for a lost ball in a match should be stroke and distance (the same as for a ball out of bounds), instead of the present penalty of lost hole.

In regard to section 3 of rule 4, which reads, "When playing through the green, or from a hazard a player may have the line of the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed nor shall any one stand on the proposed line while the stroke is being made." B. Hall Bligh proposed to delete everything after the words "indicated to him," and to substitute by his candle, his partner or his partner's candle." This was, after discussion, detected.

J. F. Fitzgerald, Alberta's representative in the Olympic games, may compete in the Winnipeg Telegram road race on Thanksgiving Day. He has kept himself in splendid shape and judging by his recent performances in Edmonton should be a decided factor.

I am more than glad to learn that what I have been hammering at for a year or so back, about the necessity of forming a city cricket league in Edmonton, is likely to be productive of results. Already propositions are being made to carry the idea out. Among the teams which will find a place in the league will be eleven from the Y.M.C.A., St. George's Society, All Saints' church, Norwood, and St. Paul's church. Other organizations which wish representation should begin to look about them, and make plans. Once the league is started and we have two or three games every Saturday afternoon, it will mean the dawning of a new day for cricket in Edmonton. Interest is bound to be keener in the game, while new material can be brought along much faster. A new player or one who likes the game but who hasn't been able to do much at it, will be much more encouraged to play it, when he can have a match each week. In the past, if he had managed to get a place on the Edmonton team, he felt that the general average of the team was so much better than he was himself that it was hardly worth his while going in for the game. There isn't much fun in cricket when you have to chase leather all afternoon and know that you can't last more than a couple of minutes at the best at the wicket, and this is what happens when a man gets out of his class.

The Canadian International is a bad bad showing at Philadelphia, going out in the first innings for 26 and in the second for 116. The United States made 173 in their first, 10 and 52 in the second. Baber, 25, were the only Canadian batsmen who made a showing. The bowling of J. B. King, fresh from a tour of Britain, where he showed himself the equal of the best bowlers of the Old Land, was prob-

ably responsible. There is a great deal in a name in cricket. It is hardly surprising that a young batsman gets the blind staggers on facing a man with a reputation like King's.

With the leaders in the big baseball leagues so close together, an umpire's job is not an easy one. What trouble, if he loses touch for a minute, he can cause was illustrated the other day in a game between Chicago and Pittsburgh. When the winning hit was made with the bases full the man on first turned away and left the field, neglecting to go to second, but Umpire Frank O'Day, taking it for granted that all the base runners would do the right thing, started off the field as soon as he saw the ball was falling safe. He did not see that the winning run did not count. Commenting on the play, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"Posted in conspicuous places in the office of President Pullman, of the National league, are several signs which read: 'Take nothing for granted in baseball.' None but an experienced man like Mr. Pullman knows how essential it is to the right thing, started off the field as soon as he saw the ball was falling safe. He did not see that the winning run did not count. Commenting on the play, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

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### A STORY IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The "trouble" report of the B.C. Telephone Company is usually a document which contains not the slightest hint of anything interesting. The files containing them must be searched for weeks until the investigator was smothered in dust and ennui without affording of a week's work in the Pine. Here is one, however, which tells the whole story of an averted tragedy without wasting a single word.

Greeneville Agency, July 21, 1908. Trouble on Wire Nos. 3, 11, and 12, Trunk lines.

Time observed, 9 a.m. Time started out to repair, 9.15 a.m.

Where trouble found, pole 912, near Phoenix.

Cause of trouble, man knocked off trestle by passing train and fell among wires. Wires saved man from injury.

No. of breaks, 2 and 1 cross. How journey made, horse and rig. Expenses in detail, meal 50c.

A. Legault, foreman. From a tour of Britain, where he showed himself the equal of the best bowlers of the Old Land, was prob-

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will find in the

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

A Well Equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards). Interest is added to all balances on last days of January, April, July and October.

All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the services of our Depositors.

A special room is provided for women.

Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

Capital Paid Up, \$4,900,000 Rest, \$4,900,000

Your Savings Account is solicited. G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK Manager

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Capital Authorized	\$6,000,000.00
Capital (Paid Up)	\$2,200,000.00
Rest and Undivided Profits	\$225,000.00

Fully equipped to undertake every description of Banking transaction.

Buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders on all Countries.

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton.

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**Kitchen Furnishings a Specialty**

Hot Air Heating and Tinsmithing.

**FIRST and RICE STREETS. EDMONTON**

**Christmas**  
may be a long way off, but

**Bulbs**  
which will give you a profusion of bloom then are

**Now Here**

**Ramsay's Greenhouses**

**Narcissus (Paper white Grandiflora)**  
**50c. per dozen**

These are of the highest grade which we have imported specially for our own growing. Must be planted now to bloom at Christmas. Must be bought now, as we have only a limited quantity for sale.

**PHONE 1292**





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delicious & wholesome  
as  
**Boyd's**  
**CHOCOLATES**  
W.J. BOYD CANDY CO  
WINNIPEG

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Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th

We will have on display all the latest designs in Paris, New York and Eastern models, having just returned from the Eastern markets where I secured all the very latest creations and novelties used in millinery.

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The Toronto Millinery Store  
143 Jasper Avenue West  
Next door East of Hudson's Bay Stores

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1908

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From 12th to 17th Oct.  
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For special features each evening see programs.  
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### Western Enthusiasm

Of which an Eastern Journal Furnishes an Edmonton Example

The Canadian Courier says: "Western enthusiasm over public and municipal undertakings recalls the period when Ontario's municipalities gave money to an old company that would undertake to build a railway. Many of the railways were not operated for years after they were built and they all eventually passed under the control of one corporation. Yet the municipalities gave away so many bonuses that they became insolvent, their bonds became valueless, and the provincial government had to come to their relief."

Out in the West, they are doing their work by the larger undertakings such as railways and telephones to the provincial governments. Saskatchewan is to follow the example of Alberta and Manitoba and buy out the Bell Telephone Company. There will then be no telephone monopoly between the western boundary of Ontario and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. Indeed, that portion of the North American continent will be the only portion which does not have the Bell Telephone Company's flag flying above it.

Western enthusiasm is not confined to the provincial cabinets. By a vote of 710 7 Edmonton has decided to purchase Strathcona's rights in the twin-city tramway, and to raise \$135,000 additional to build the proposed streetcar service into operation. Just think of it—only seven croakers in Edmonton, only seven who are willing to back on the pedals, only seven who think it might be advisable to wait a year or two! Edmonton is to be a great city. If its people have their way, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg will be villages in its comparison. It certainly has fine prospects, but there are towns in Canada with crumbling chimneys and decrepit mill-dams which have had almost equal prospects. No Canadian would dare to say that Edmonton would not yet be greater than Winnipeg, but it may not be unwise to point out that some very wise men some very wise corporations, and some exceedingly wise municipalities have gone astray in their calculations.

Without the best interests of Canada demand that Western enthusiasm should be maintained. Enthusiasm does wonders. Out there, it has transformed a barren prairie into a smiling wheatfield. The wheatfield has troubles of its own, but what portion of the earth's surface is free from the burden imposed upon us by the Garden of Eden affair? Enthusiasm is necessary to go into the dreary, unbroken solitudes and work away for three, four or five years before a railway comes within driving distance. It requires enthusiasm to sit down and watch a fine thousand acres of ripening wheat being trampled into the earth by a hailstorm. It takes enthusiasm to make a man whistle and sing while he is building a home for his dainty wife and children, with a Gaiety neighbor on one side and a Donkhor on the other.

Let the West have its enthusiasm and its hope and its ambition. It is by such forces that new countries become old. Let us hope that its strong efforts are always well directed and that it will make few mistakes. It has made an excellent start, though handicapped by speculative land grants and monopolies of one kind or another. It has already broken some of the bonds, and later will break others. If it does not get too speculative and overconfident all will be well.

In the meantime, the whole of Canada is benefiting by this western enthusiasm, with its brusque, bugle and direct methods of tackling the seemingly impossible.

### An Outsider's Opinion.

Edmonton and Strathcona, commonly known as the twin cities of Alberta, have been discussing the wisdom of becoming one. At present they are a sort of municipal Siamese twins, each according to anatomy, is scarcely one thing or the other, and according to geography, ditto. The relations of cities almost adjoining are not always of a friendly character. The progress of such centres has been delayed by the time wasted in endeavors of the one to score over the other. Some advice given to Edmonton and Strathcona is that the Capital and University cities of Alberta should each stand separate, and each work out its destiny. In a new country this is probably best. On the other hand there is much to be said for the fusion of the interests of both municipalities. It means that one big city in Alberta will be born before two progressive cities will have the time to cut a very big historical figure. Whatever course the two Alberta cities decide to pursue, they will be rewarded with success. Hard workers usually are.

—Toronto Monetary Times

## Home and Society

To London Town from Babylon  
The pageant of the world goes by  
For you, for you, I pause and con  
—A Stand-by

The Ottawa Free Press of September 15 published the following: "A large and brilliant wedding took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Christ church cathedral, when Miss Ethel Bate, eldest daughter of Mr. Newell Bate, Cartier street, was married to Mr. George Foster Robert Kirkpatrick, manager of the Imperial Bank, Edmonton, Alta., and son of Mr. George D. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto. The interior of the church was most artistically arranged for the occasion, the main aisle with bouquets on each pew of white asters and roses, the pulpit, lectern and other parts of the church with palms, ferns and white flowers. Lohengrin's and Mendelssohn's wedding marches were played by Arthur Dorey. As the bridal party entered the church 'The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden' was sung by the choir. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Kitson, rector of the church. The bride, who is one of the most charming and popular girls in Ottawa, was given away by her father, Mr. Newell Bate, and wore an exquisite wedding gown of ivory crepe de chine over duchesse satin made in princess effect, the long train skirt terminating in a deep flounce and the bodice elaborately trimmed with ruffles of white rose embroidered in chenille. A long tulle veil was worn over a wreath of orange blossoms and the bridal bouquet was a shower of white roses tied with white ribbon. A beautiful gold bracelet set with diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom, was also worn. The two bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Bate, sister of the bride, and Miss Sarah Sparks, were gowned alike in pale blue crepe de chine over blue silk trimmed with hand-embroidered and valenines lace and insertion. They wore pretty picture hats of pale blue corded silk trimmed with lace and velvet and pale pink roses and carried shower bouquets of pink roses.

The best man was Mr. W. R. Kirkpatrick, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Mr. Holland Bate, brother of the bride; Mr. Lewellyn Bate and Mr. Harry Christy, cousins of the bride. The groom's gift to the bridesmaids were gold bangles. After the ceremony the guests re-assembled at the home of the bride's parents, in Cartier street, where a large reception was held, the house being beautifully decorated with palms and ferns and white flowers. After the usual toasts and congratulatory speeches, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick left by the four o'clock train for Montreal en route to New York and other points. The bride travelled in a very smart costume consisting of a princess gown of navy blue rajah silk with deep yoke of Irish lace, over which was worn a three-quarter coat with cretonne waist coat trimmed with narrow braid and Dresden buttons and large navy blue mushroom hat trimmed with green marabout and ribbon. The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful, including a large supply of handsome silver and cut glass. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick will return to Edmonton after their wedding trip."

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Jackson, of Lethbridge, Alta., announce the engagement of their sister, Charlotte McNaughton, to Mr. Ernest Augustus Sherman, Lethbridge. The marriage will take place in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and their family and Mrs. Crawford returned last week from a pleasant outing at the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. F. Habbitt are guests at the King Edward, where they have been since the selling of their bison residence on 12th street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lanes returned from the mountains from where they have been spending the past month. I hear that their commodious new home on Sixth street is almost completed, and that they expect to occupy it about the fifteenth of October.

Miss Tilley is another of the recently returned holiday-makers, and spent her summer vacation at her home among the sea breezes. She is at present the guest of Madame Cote, Seventh street south.

Government House will soon be occupied again, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Bulyen and Miss Bulyen, being expected at the Capital, about the end of next month. Already the effects of cool autumn days, fascinating new frocks and Fall millinery are making themselves felt, and all of a sudden everyone has taken the notion of entertaining into consideration, with the result that Society has opened up its shutters and removed the linen coverings from the furniture, and from now on I think you will see we shall be no longer dull.

It is a little early yet to be talking clubs, but from what a little bird has whispered there will be no dearth of them this year in Edmon-

ton. I have always maintained that there are too many societies and various kinds of meetings to take up one's time, but too many of a kind. Perhaps too there is too little business transacted for the amount of time taken up in attendance on them. As yet we lack the ability to settle down to work without a few preliminary conversational skirmishes, and in this way where an hour's brisk business would settle everything, we take four in which to accomplish the same ends.

A little more dispatch displayed and less talking would, I make no doubt, for fuller attendance and prompter hours.

Of course now I am speaking of business and charitable association meetings; bridge clubs and pleasure societies are in less danger of being shirked. But here again promptness in arriving would be very much appreciated. If a hostess of a card party asks her guests from three to six, she means that play will begin at that time, and yet what have we, but some of the guests arriving on four, five, or six, and being very profuse in their apologies, but nevertheless guilty of having kept the entire company waiting upon her particular pleasure—and laziness. I think myself if a few hostesses would settle between themselves to begin play on time, irrespective of whether the guests had all arrived or no, it wouldn't be long before everyone would get in an early appearance.

And again speaking of club committees, why on earth is it necessary to crowd so many members on all of them. Invariably one or two do all the work, while the rest hinder by late attendance and the difficulty of getting them together. A small working board, who can meet at short notice who are not too numerous to go on inspection expeditions together, etc., are greatly to be desired above a bulky committee of incompetents, and if you subtract in addition, a goodly number of yards of red tape you will have such results as will surprise you.

Spending of society once more throwing open its doors reminds me that Lady Edmond keeps herself very well abreast of the times. Imagine my surprise to learn this week that we have already three bona fide Directoire gowns in our parlour, and that the cause of them is the product of a very smart Madame's establishment, and destined to grace the figure of a strikingly handsome woman. Of course the modified models are here, there and everywhere, and seriously I am quite infatuated with their graceful lines, but it is the Simon Pure creations that will arouse the real interest, and may I be present at their first wearing, to catch the popular voice.

Already the Autumn hats are making themselves heard. Rather more reasonable creations than the present mad hatting tastes would lead one to expect. I saw some very smart and going a wedding, wards early in the week, and also the most attractive samples at one of the shops where the best taste always prevails. The collections are often exceptionally lovely; as a general thing the shapes are not too extreme, and evidently Lady E. will have to conduct herself discreetly this winter, for from many saucy chapeaux little owls wink wise and staring eyes. As if already there were not plenty of observant creatures about to take in all the sights.

I have before to-day made reference to little pitchers having large mouths. It is a fact worth remembering when kiddies are about, and servants have such extraordinarily developed ears and tongues. Discretion is not a characteristic product of the age, but for all that it is well worth the cultivating, to illustrate which I might tell you some rather good stories which have been whispered about of late, but that I forbear to repeat, remembering my just-uttered hint to all of you.

I have heard mutterings, both loud and deep, at the Capital for three years past, apropos of information to expect, to wit, a party in which one is expected to respond to them. "We are having a quiet dinner to-night," a hostess informs you, "do come and share it. And so you go to the sacrifice, dressed in the simplest fashion, and The Head of the House in tweeds.

And when you arrive your host is in a dress and a hat, or at least a dinner jacket, your hostess is faultlessly arrayed for a formal dinner, and the two of you are made to feel like proper guests.

A specified word of invitation is not only the polite procedure in every circumstance; it is the only decent and kindly service one has a right to expect, to wit, a dinner. To assume that the majority of people "dress" for even a six-thirty dinner in Edmonton is to make grave error, and yet—to wear.



The Local Improvement Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance, the Honorable Mr. Justice Beek has appointed Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at Ten o'clock a.m., at Court House in the City of Edmonton for the holding of a Court for confirmation of the returns made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act in respect of the following Local Improvement Districts: Local Improvement District 28-M-1, 29-M-4, 30-M-4, 25-N-1, 26-N-1, 27-N-1, 28-N-4, 29-N-4, 30-N-4, 25-P-1, 27-P-4, 28-P-4, 25-R-4, 26-R-4, 27-R-4, 28-R-4, 25-S-4, 26-S-4, 27-S-4, 28-S-4, 29-S-4, 25-T-1, 26-T-4, 27-T-1, 28-T-4, 29-T-4, 30-T-4, 25-A-5, 26-A-5, 27-A-5, 28-P-5, 27-B-5, and Nos. 617, 620, 621 and 622.

And of Section 67 of the Village Act in respect of the following villages, viz.: The Villages of Athabasca Landing and the Village of Millet.

And of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance in respect of the following School Districts, viz.: School Districts Nos. 382, 1438, 1204, 393, 222, 979, 1416, 926, 1074, 1467, 1456, 528, 234, 370, 1528, 978, 259, 1016, 1471, 1433, 703, 431, 571, 112, 521, 841, 1465, 937, 716, 537, 367, 660, 925, 719, 525, 571, 280, 296, 1099, 611, 663, 236, 1001, 1241, 478, 530, 350, 212, 305, 324, 339, 352, 749, 774, 645, 622, 711, 234, 355, 386, 427, 416, 438, 847, 1443, 622, 509, 479, 475, 525, 399, 1029, 626, 322, 415, 459, 418, 381, 479, 428, 1500, 1358, 532, 529, 683, 508, 400, 450, 1319, 381, 1009, 345, 881, 301, 1444, 505, 1307, 29, R.C.P. 2, R.C.P. 4, R.C.P. 6, R.C.P. 31, R.C.P. 42, R.C.P. 45, R.C.P. 47, R.C.P. 48.

Dated at Edmonton this 18th day of September, 1908.

JOHN STOCKS,  
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

THE

Allen Stock Co.

with

Baby Adele Meredith

in the title role

will present

Little Lord

Fauntelroy

Seats now on sale

Prices, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

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WITH TEDDY WEBB AND MABEL DAY

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Opening bill for Monday and Tuesday nights

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"FANTANA"

Wednesday, Matinee and Night and Thursday Night

"The Strollers"

Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matinee

"The Toymaker"

Two carloads of scenery and effects are carried

with this company and every opera is a complete

production.

PRICES—At night, lower floor, \$1.00, 75c., Balcony,

75c. and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 50c. and 25c.

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EDMONTON'S BEST STORE